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SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1930.

TARIFF-MAKING RECORDS.

Night before last the Senate finished debate on the tariff bill and passed the last schedule. The bill now goes back to the House for amendment. If the House fails to agree to the changes made by the Senate, these differences will be thrashed out in conference. With a reasonable degree of celerity in the House, final agreement should be reached by the middle of August.

The Payne bill was introduced in the House on March 14, and was passed in three weeks. Mr. Aldrich's substitute was offered in the Senate on April 14, and was under discussion daily until it was passed. Thus it took the two houses 115 calendar days to frame their respective bills.

This will compare favorably with other records in tariff-making. The Morrill tariff of 1861, for example, was before two sessions of Congress for thirteen months before it was passed. Then, as now, the Senate was the center of the real fight against the bill.

After the Morrill tariff, the Wilson-Gorman bill of 1894 holds the record. Introduced on December 20, 1893, this bill was taken up in the House on January 9, 1894, but it did not become law until August 13. The conferences between the House and Senate on this much-discussed measure occupied almost six weeks.

The McKinley tariff of 1890, which was superseded by the Wilson-Gorman act, required from April 16 to September 27 to become law. The House debate lasted only thirteen days, and the Senate discussion took up but six weeks. Months, however, were lost in bickering and delays of one sort and another.

The Republicans much improved this record when the Dingley act was framed in 1897. The bill passed after three days' discussion in the House, and was approved by the Senate after forty days. It became law four months and five days after it was introduced.

But the real record in tariff-drafting belongs to the Walker tariff of 1846. This measure was approved by the House after a debate lasting twelve days, and was sanctioned by the Senate after fifteen days' discussion. Three months and sixteen days after it was brought forward it was approved by the President.

SOME VIRGINIA PLATFORMS.

The Clark Courier of Wednesday contains the advertisements of four candidates for the legislative seat from Clark and Warren counties. It is greatly interesting to observe what these aspirants for office may have to say for themselves. One of them, Mr. M. H. Reardon, "respectfully announces" his candidacy, but is otherwise noncommittal. A second, Mr. Ralph Grigsby, promises simply to "endeavor to perform the duties of said office without fear or favor, and to the best interests of the district and State." A third, Mr. H. E. Boyer, is more verbose and more specific. He promises to strive to cut out "all unjust expenditures," beginning with the reduction of the cost of the Assembly itself by at least \$200 a day during the term, and to work for State-wide prohibition. The fourth candidate, Mr. W. M. Struter, of Millwood, gives a more satisfactory account of himself than any of the others. He announces the following planks in his platform:

Single list of public school books; election of commissioners of revenue by the people; a deserved increase in pensions to Confederate veterans; a law punishing those who kidnap or entice any inmate of an asylum; and Federal appropriations for the Virginia Military Institute and the Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

This platform is well enough as far as it goes, though it seems to have taken no needless chance of being unpopular. Yet there are a large number of questions of extreme interest and importance to the State which he does not touch on at all. No doubt the cost of advertising space had something to do with the brevity and extreme sketchiness of at least three of these personal platforms. Men are not going to unburden themselves unboundedly at so much for each and every line. Yet even the briefest announcement could contain some indication of the policies and purposes which its proponent stands for. Probably these will be fully drawn out upon the stump at all events. We believe that the people of Virginia are more thoroughly informed about public questions and more keenly alert to everything that really matters in their daily lives than they have ever been in a gubernatorial campaign. They are by no means in the humor to trade sight unseen or to buy any pigs in a poke. They will insist that all prospective Solons who come around asking for their votes shall have definite and progressive ideas about the needs of the State, and they may be relied upon to judge

among them with no little acumen and discrimination.

THAT FAMOUS PAINT POT.

Painting statues is a pastime ordinarily confined to boisterous undergraduates. It is rare indeed that the chosen official of a Great State takes a whim to indulge in it. Artists, statuaries, sculptors and such regard the green formation that slowly gathers upon old statues with feelings of esthetic pleasure. To the custodian of the State's property, however, the matter looks otherwise. Verdigris takes a long time to grow, but any apprentice painter can wipe it out in half a day. The little goddess at the feet of Mason in the Washington Monument now meets the morning sun for all the world like a freshly-washed tar-baby.

Governor Swanson deserves the thanks of the State for checking this vandalism before it had gone further. The old colors suit most of us best. Whether soap and tinctures and various cunning absorbents can restore the goddess to her former glory, we do not know. The act was of the sort that is far easier done than undone. Virginia must be patient while insisting that only men of some soundness of judgment shall be given a free hand with the State's most highly-prized possessions. Trouble is bound to follow when questions involving expert knowledge are left to the rough and ready judgment of those entirely ignorant of them.

RASH BATHERS.

Sea-bathing added another victim to its list when Rev. Father Dowling, of Norfolk, was drowned at Cape Henry on Thursday. From all accounts the death of Father Dowling was caused by the mere shock of the cold water, and not by exhaustion or drowning, as it is ordinarily understood. Yet the average bather persists in thinking that because he is on a holiday trip, and because he is plunging about in the briny sea instead of a tub at home, risks can be run with impunity that would never be attempted for a moment under other conditions. Who, for example, on a hot day would think of eating a large dinner and then jumping into a tub of cold water? Such an action would be sure to drive back great quantities of blood from the capillaries to the larger internal organs with almost certain risk of congestion, or fatal rupture where weakened arteries exist. The stimulus of salt water bathing, however, and the pleasant sensation that it induces, has caused a very large number of people to overlook the dangers attendant on such exercises. Unfortunately for those who suffer from such negligence, failure to perceive a risk does not remove it, and the man who is unaware of the complex and delicate mechanism of his body does not escape the damage which is done when he exposes that body to violent and repeated strains.

A very celebrated physician has recently said of sea-bathing: "I have noticed in cases of exposure to cold sea water the temperature has been lowered from one to two degrees, and the pulse rate has been lessened from fifteen to twenty beats. When the normal body temperature is exposed to that of an active body of water, or currents of air, 10, 20, 30 or 40 degrees lower than itself, the tendency is to the equalization of the temperature of the bodies in contact, and the greater the motion of these bodies the more rapid the transfer and the more rapid the receipt and loss to the bodies involved."

That is, the person who immerses himself for half an hour or more in cold salt water is giving off an amount of heat which is too great a strain, except for robust and hearty people, and when a bather comes out of the water pale and shivered, and even in some cases shivering and chattering, he may be assured that he has impaired his vital forces and greatly depleted himself by the exposure.

The joy of sunshine and the fascination of sea-bathing is very great, and we would not see those pleasures lessened, but it is not the part of wisdom to take such liberties with the laws of nature, or to run such risks as the average bather light-heartedly and, only too often, fatally attempts.

THE BRISTOL-VIRGINIA ELECTION.

In April, 1907, a little over two years ago, Bristol-Virginia went dry by a vote of 539 to 332. Shortly before that date Bristol-Tennessee voted for prohibition also, and judging by the newspapers of Bristol, the change from dry to wet which took place in the election of Thursday was an impossible suggestion. In commenting on the chance of a wet victory, the Bristol Herald-Courier said last January, "If the people of Bristol-Virginia could have been influenced by considerations of revenue they would never have abolished the saloon. This city will become wet again about the same time the James River runs dry."

And on Thursday morning last, the day of the election, the same paper said, "There has been a wonderful moral improvement here since the saloon was abolished; many families have been greatly benefited by prohibition. It would be an injustice to Tennessee-Bristol for Virginia-Bristol to allow the saloon to come back. The people are familiar with these facts, and we feel that a large majority of them do not approve the program of the whiskey force and will not permit the thing proposed to be done."

Yet by a majority of thirty-two, the whole vote being 433 to 401, Bristol-Virginia voted to re-establish the liquor business. In view of the extraordinary conditions surrounding this contest by reason of the geographical advantages Bristol-Virginia would have as the distributing point for a large territory, it is certain that the liquor forces at large cannot flatter themselves that the vote in Bristol means a serious back-set for the Anti-Saloon League cause. Nor do the present returns justify the belief that Bristol-Virginia had decided that prohibition was a failure as a moral and legal method for dealing with the liquor evil.

This much, however, at least is certain, that Bristol-Virginia has made a mistake if it is licensing what it believes to be a moral wrong for the sake of monetary advantage. That city may, however, have decided that under proper restrictions it will be wiser to have the sale of liquor controlled by the municipality and let the city derive therefrom its fair share of revenue in preference to leaving the sale of liquor to other nearby places. If, after two years' absence, the re-established liquor traffic in Bristol-Virginia does not so conduct itself as to gain the support of a large majority of the law-abiding and patriotic citizens of that community, then it will be a safe prediction that in a little over two years from July, 1930, Bristol-Virginia will go dry and will stay dry for a long time.

Senator Jeff Davis apologizes to the President for appearing rude in the matter of a dinner invitation. In about two years, we fear, the Senator will be placing an order for a dress suit.

"The Princess Lwof-Parlaghy," so the reliable New York Mail tells us, "is here to paint the pictures of the twenty-five greatest living Americans. The princess bought a ticket to the wrong place. At least twenty-four of the greatest living Americans are now in Nairobi, East Africa."

"I am a good sailor," says the President. "How are you as a captain, Mr. President?"

Yet dread results may follow when Oklahoma is once given a chance to get her hands on the United States Constitution.

We suppose that down in Louisiana a tariff for revenue Democrats is regarded as a shameless betrayal of his party.

A California woman cured herself of mumps by fasting forty-nine days. Many thoroughly trustworthy people would prefer the mumps.

The glad season is now upon us when father sits late plotting how to finance a little outing for mother and the girls.

Fewer people would be drowned this summer if they would all bear in mind what not to do immediately after hanging their clothes on a hickory limb.

A penitent and a contrite heart must always be regarded favorably, even in the case of a weatherman.

General "Stonewall" Jackson. (To whom it is proposed to erect a great monument.)

A lord arises, magical and stern. Gaunt, grim and silent as the front of Fate; Endowed of power, yet patient to await

Until the day of Destiny return; Content in his service to abide, And wedding Duty as a radiant bride.

Nor fond of war, nor reveling in strife, Yet when his country trembled on the verge Of boundless ruin, and the mighty

Of desolation, pitiless and rife, Burst, over the South, behold the dauntless form of him who stood Which stood to breast the universal storm.

And lo! once more the startled ages saw A lord of battle towering in the earth, And none among them all of nobler

Since Joshua edged the Sinaiic law With sword of fire beyond the Jordan flood, And whined the wicked in a sea of blood.

Or since a Cromwell, Harkening to the call Of duty in his country's exigence, He stood against the world in her defense

As firmly stands the adamantine wall; Invincible in faith, and thereby, afar, In all the stress and turbulence of war.

Here, there and everywhere, upon his foes He bursts, resistless as the day of doom; And everywhere his gallant legions loom

To hurl upon their enemies the woe of War; and on the fiery front he rides, Where rain and shadowy Death abides.

He dies, the hero, manliest of men! Yea, in the arms of weeping Victory dies, And fiery chariots flash into the skies—

Into the skies, and yet return again— So swiftly comes the stern and final call That like the falling stars the heroes fall.

Oh, all too earnest to embrace the meed Of utmost sacrifice for native land— To die for him who loved South may stand;

As though unconscious of her greatest foe That he should live; unconscious of his might, He dies!—The light is vanished!—It is night!

And now shall we ourselves more honored be To rear aloft a monument of fame, That thus the splendor of a Deathless name

May far invade the vast eternity; And that the memory of a matchless hero Shall charm the world and glorify the Race.

BENJAMIN C. MOOMAW, Ben. Va.

RIVALRY IN HONORS.

Mr. Bryce and Pres. Eliot Run a Close Race for Academic Honors.

President Eliot, of Harvard, (emeritus) is the only living American who could possibly rival Ambassador Bryce as a holder of university degrees. Dr. Eliot's last LL. D. made six of that sort gathered since 1869—the colleges having conferred it being Williams, Princeton, Yale, Johns Hopkins, the University of Missouri and Harvard, if one adds to the list his A. B. and A. M., the total number of degrees reaches eight, and the score equal three. But Mr. Bryce remains unapproached in spite of the late crop harvested by Dr. Eliot in the past year. Mr. Bryce has seven LL. D.'s, two D. C.'s, two Litt. D.'s and one D. S. C. He has also his A. B. and his honorary fellowships at Trinity and Oriel Colleges, Oxford.

It is doubtful if any other living man wears an honorary degree appendage equal to the learned and scholarly ambassador—Springfield Republican.

Borrowed Jingles.

A HOT DAY.

Do you recall, dear Ebenezer, that winter day, some months ago? It was a late, three-cornered freezer, its whippers full of ice and snow. You stood around, my friend, and shivered, and quoted some four hundred lines, from pagan prophets, and delivered some of the most beautiful and sublime of your own. You said, with lips that froze together, that winter was a howling fury, you only wanted summer. Well, now you could sit in peace and bask, and now the heat waves fairly sizzle; the fat old sun is on the job; you say, "Hot! hot! hot!" and you just pump up tears and sob. The weather is Dame Nature's lesson, teach it to the little ones, and we're all like sweet Ebenezer—we don't know when we are in luck. If skies are blue, we're complaining, and when it's hot we scream and scold; we raise a riot when it's raining, and mutiny when it is cold. If all the whirling together planned out an climate that would please, we'd roar about the beauty of weather, and want change to roast or freeze. Wait, Mason, in the New York Globe.

It's different now

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The Courts of Europe

By La Marquise de Fontenoy.

Sounds Quite Familiar.

To every ready of trackster, the name of Twysden, which he gave to his Commissioner of the Powder and Pomatum Office, will sound quite familiar. Yet it is not an imaginary name. Far from it. It is borne by a baronet of ancient lineage, and whose dignities are one of the earliest created, dating as it does from 1611, when it was bestowed by King James I. upon a knight of the name of Sir William Twysden, of Roydon Hall, who had conducted the monarch from Scotland to London, when he came upon his possession of the throne of England. Sir William had two sons—Roger, who succeeded to his baronetcy, and from whom Sir Lewis Twysden, the present baronet of the line, is descended. Sir William's second son, Thomas by name, became one of the judges of one of King's Bench, and received in his turn a baronetcy from Charles II., shortly after the latter's restoration. It is that baronet which is described in "Burke's Peerage," and in other standard works of reference, as having been extinct in 1841, which has been forming the subject of some rather interesting litigation in the English courts during the last few weeks.

The litigation has to do with a disclosure of an eighteenth century romance. At the beginning of the reign of George II., this second of the Twysden baronets was married to a young lady, who spelled his name with an "I" instead of a "y," and who was the fifth of her name. It has been the agreement of whom, William, was a lieutenant of the royal navy. Invalidated from his ship, he was nursed back to comparative health at home by his wife, the widow of a ship's gunner, that is to say, a warrant officer, at Portsea, in the Isle of Wight. His pretty daughter, Mary, married her family, who were immensely proud of their ancestry, were beside themselves with indignation at the marriage. The eldest and unmarried son of Sir Roger predeceased him, and so, too, did his son, William Twysden. But in the stead of the latter's son inheriting the baronetcy and the considerable estates, the latter went by Sir Roger's act of reversion to his second son, John Twysden, a captain in the army, who assumed the name of a bequest of \$5,000, being how ever, left to the lieutenant's eldest boy, who was christened John. This boy, who was illegitimate, was brought up in the navy, and his education, evidence produced to have been the recipient of much financial assistance on the part of his uncle, Sir John Twysden, who was evidently very desirous thereby to atone for what he knew to be his wrongful possession of the title, and the estates, which he also left to his illegitimate son. He also left him a handsome bequest at his death.

John Twysden's own son, and namesake, succeeded to the baronetcy and estates, and died in 1841, leaving a married daughter, to whom he bequeathed the title and estates, but was regarded as having become extinct through his demise. It is this title which has just been forming the subject of the present litigation, and what John Francis Twysden, of Bradbury, Kent, and by his aged aunt, Miss Emily Twysden, who is now deceased, or that Lieutenant William Twysden who married the gunner's daughter, indeed, she is nominally the chief party in the suit, since the application to the courts is not for the baronetcy, but for the judicial declaration and recognition of the legitimacy of her father. The latter once established, the baronetcy goes of its own accord to her grandson, nephew, but of course without any of the Twysden estates.

While the presiding judge has reserved his decision in the case, he has left no doubt that the baronetcy will go in favor of the petitioner. For, although all efforts have failed to discover the whereabouts of the supposed illegitimate son of the gunner's daughter, yet the circumstantial evidence that the couple were married, and the fact that the latter was of such an overwhelming and abundant character as to carry conviction that they were man and wife, the impression that they were not married seems to have originated with the refusal of the Twysden family to recognize the gunner's daughter as his wife. It is pointed out that the humble extraction, while he was in such impoverished circumstances, and so devoid of what was called "social position," that he was unable to make any right for his rights.

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In old times it was the custom of candidates to come out and get acquainted with the people. They followed the sheriff around to his appointments where he collected the tax or one thing or another, and the candidates met and discussed the issues before the people, presented the support and everything was done in the open. Now we have a still hand system that is developing a class of pharisees, who are by no means the equal of those of the old school and the old system. Chase City Progress.

The Law on Wife-Desertion.

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